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The Cornell Countryman



MARCH
AND
APRIL
1935

Volume XXXII

Numbers 6-7



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Member of the Agricultural College Magazines,
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The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life - Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXXII

March-April, 1935

Numbers 6-7

Ornamental Horticulture at Cornell

Clarence M. Beal '35

PROFESSOR Ralph W. Curtis, plant materials authority of the department of ornamental horticulture, is a busy man in a busy department. Any person who has interviewed Professor Curtis knows that he is constantly interrupted by students, visitors, and phone calls; any person reviewing the department's work realizes its activity.

In 1934, 183 students took at least one course in horticulture. Freshmen begin with the plant materials course in which they learn to identify the trees and shrubs used in nursery and landscape work. The course continues through fall, spring, and a six week summer session during which the materials are seen with and without leaves. Many students enjoy this course, taught by Professor Curtis and Donald Wyman, more than any other course they study at college. The class has laboratory periods twice a week, out-of-doors if the weather permits, with a special trip to the Rochester parks once a term.

When the student has finished his freshman subjects he usually takes some work in plant propagation given by Assistant Professor Chester J. Hunn and Henry Skinner. Later, when he has completed required courses in plant pathology, plant physiology, and agronomy he may specialize in nursery management courses under Professor Hunn, or in landscape service work taught by Professor Joseph P. Porter and Dr. Jesse DeFrance. Many advanced students take work under both teachers.

No scholars burn more midnight oil than those in Professor Porter's design courses. Students, who through procrastination or lack of time, are behind in their work, often labor throughout the night in the drafting room. And the night watchman, making his rounds, stops for a moment to chat with the designer of landscapes, who works on, aware that his problem is soon due.

Nursery management students learn how to produce, manage, and sell ornamental plants. The landscape service pupil is prepared to develop small properties including

planning, grading, and maintenance, and is also fitted for park service, management of private estates, and to be a planting superintendent for a landscape architect.

The teaching of the courses, especially those in nursery-management, is being re-arranged to include more basic agriculture and agricultural economics, with greater opportunity to take elective courses.

All students taking courses in floriculture and horticulture are members of the floriculture club, which meets in the plant science seminar room on Tuesday nights. Dances and parties, including the annual Chrysanthemum ball held in Willard Straight hall in November, are fostered by this group.

Research done by the staff and graduate students includes experiments with the growth of shade trees under lawn conditions, electric hotbeds, hedges, order of bloom of woody shrubs and trees, winter injury, and acid soil plants.

The shade tree experiments, with 600 trees variously treated, were started in 1930 and have been reported on in nursery suggestions issued by the college. All of the mature elms on the campus have been extensively fertilized. The university authorities, worried by threats of the Dutch elm disease, placed this work under Mr. Wyman. Different fertilizers are being used and measurements being made of the tree growth.

Electrical heating of hotbeds was found practical in summer, cheaper over long periods, more easily regulated than the manure type, but not necessarily producing better rooting of cuttings. This experiment was published in bulletin form in January 1935.

Hedge experiments, the most extensive in the northeastern United States, have been started here. 120 kinds of shrubs have been planted in hedges twenty feet long. These hedges will become of interest to nurserymen and home owners in a few years.

Accurate records have been kept for several years of the dates when trees and shrubs are effectively in

bloom. These records have been made in Rochester parks, as well as in the college nurseries. One hundred and twenty different plants have been set out, two of each species, under uniform conditions and the date of flowering will be recorded.

Records were kept at several stations throughout New York state of winter injury suffered by plants during February 1934. This information may soon be printed in bulletin form.

The requirements of rhododendrons, kalmias, azaleas, and other acid soil plants are being tested and definite information will be available in a few years.

The arboretum project is still existent. Ground plans have been laid and a small amount of planting is being done, particularly on that part of the ground belonging to the department. Whenever appropriations are made, the work will be done rapidly. The University has set aside thirteen hundred acres to be used for arboretum purposes. The arboretum committee, of which Professor R. W. Curtis is a member, considers an arboretum to be a garden of woody plants for scientific use, an attractive park, and a wild-life preserve.

The spring flower show will be held this year on Saturday and Sunday, April 27 and 28, with ornamental horticulture exhibiting a rock and water garden and a backyard with evergreens and flowering plants. They will be lighted by devices showing the developing interest in garden lighting. The success of the flower shows during the previous year was evident when many students visited the upper campus for the first time to see it.

Ten issues of the latest information available were mailed to over 400 New York state nurserymen in 1934. Four college bulletins and four articles in nurserymen's magazines were also written by members of the staff during the year. The authors included Donald Wyman, Professor Curtis, and Dr. DeFrance. In addition to this material, information was given to various groups in the state by Donald Bushey, landscape extension specialist.

"Education of a Princess"

Virginia Yoder '35

LIKE "man" and "embroidery," the words "woman" and "draft horse" were never meant to be said in the same breath, or written in one phrase. A woman who rides to hounds is admirable, who races thoroughbreds is sporting, who steers toy ponies around a show ring, is at least understandable; but a woman who shows purebred draft horses is an insult to femininity.

It was towards the middle of my first year at college that I decided to train and fit a draft horse for the student show. By that time my friends had forgiven me my questionable course in agriculture, because of my repeated explanations that I aimed at horse breeding and not ordinary soil grubbing. I secured myself further by appearing frequently in boots and breeches and by loading the walls of my room with pictures of a horsey nature.

Thus I had acquired in a small way that golden mist of glamour with which an uninitiated public enshrouds any equestrienne. Then I began to consort with draft horses. Note that before I said equestrienne. The word implies riding a horse. A draft horse is shown on foot with no apertures other than an ordinary halter rope.

When my friends discovered that I did not ride this new kind of horse they became sceptical. I lost caste. My subsequent change of costume convinced them for I soon began to favor overalls of the faded variety. I emanated an odor, while still unwashed, more reminiscent of manure carts and body brushes than that subtle combination of good leather, clean horse, and tweed coat which I had hitherto given forth. My lesser friends avoided me. The others became stubbornly more staunch. I had suddenly, and generally, become a little queer.

I knew nothing about draft horses. I chose a colt because they were relatively small and looked like more fun. Mine was called Dorcas. In curiosity, I interviewed Webster to find that the word meant "gazelle." I reassured myself that she had been thus named to indicate her gentle nature. Unfortunately my reasoning was faulty. Her mother's name was Clara and for the sake of the records hers had to begin with D. Dorcas was entirely optional on the part of the stable boss and, as I later decided, ill advised.

I erred in wearing a skirt that first afternoon when we met. Rashly, it was a bright skirt. I realize now that a skirt in an ordinarily trousered world is a little shocking. Dorcas was unduly shocked. As I approached she ducked her head in mock consternation and humped her blocky rump in a defensive attitude. Gestures of friendship on my part she consistently overlooked. With the help of the stable boss I got her haltered.

Out in the cold sunshine my skirt became really offensive. A brisk wind was flapping it about my legs. At every flap she leaped a terrified sidewise leap. Our progress became a succession of sidewise leaps. We eventually reached a barbed fence. One more flap of my skirt, one more lateral leap, one tremendously acute jab from a barbed wire and she was off with a terrified snort. The slithering rope burned my hands. I sat down suddenly, and due to the skirt, immodestly.

No wonder adult draft horses are phlegmatic. In their early youth and adolescence they engage in such leaping, running, sunfishing, crow-hopping, biting, kicking, rearing, rolling orgies that by the time they reach the age of four I marvel that they can flick a fly. Dorcas was indefatigable. She was ever bounding joyously forward with an excited crescendo of nickers at sight of some stablemate or squatting as joyously back on her haunches in obviously pleasant terror of some placid tree or stone.

Her desire never coincided with my own. She inevitably had her way while I pretended, with small satisfaction, that it was mine. One afternoon in a fit of exuberant good feeling she knocked me flat and came to peer with amused surprise at my recumbent form. With admirable restraint I attempted a casual glance; one to say that I had assumed my position quite by choice. The glance failed, due as much to the film of dirt in each eye, as to her obvious scepticism. I caught her looking amused and a little tender as I struggled up.

In preparation for the show I cleaned her every day. Difficulties arose. Dorcas was superlatively ticklish. The first touch of brush or comb on her shoulder would set her quivering. She continued to wiggle and shiver as I continued down her back and ribs. At one delicate point

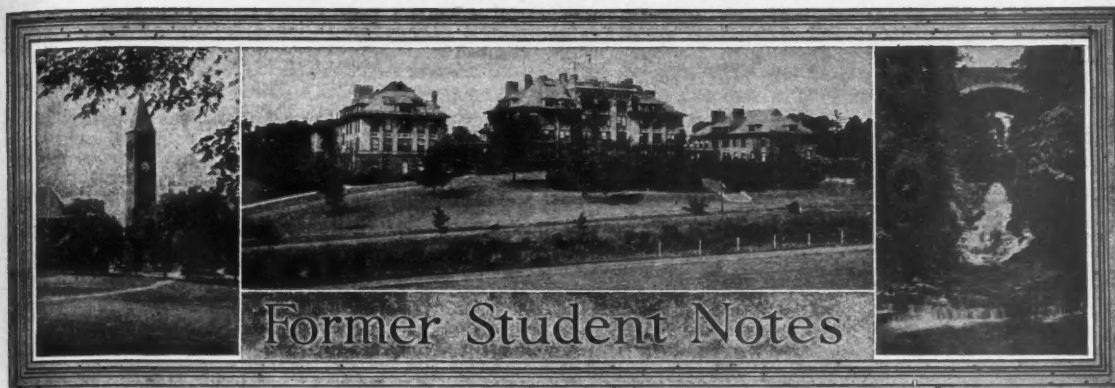
on her tight round belly her lack of emotional control would reach a crisis. In one desperate effort toward relief she would button her woolly ears down tight, throw her head into the cross ties, and with an indignant squeal hurl her heels to the roof. It was a delicious moment which we both enjoyed.

The cleaning process was long and involved. A preliminary loosening of mud acquired in the exercise lot; a swift investigation with a big brush; and then a concentrated attack with body brushes and rub rags which if executed with vigor and despatch brought the dapples shimmering forth. Finally the finishing touches; the struggle to pull a comb through a snarled mass of hair swaying on a recalcitrant neck; the further effort to clean an objecting face; the prolonged investigation of four excited feet; followed by the last and holiest rite of all—a concentrated effort to brush an annoyed flip of a tail which lashed frantically about above two dancing hoofs.

As the show approached, preparations became intense. Dorcas' shaggy ears were clipped with much suffering to us both. Her mane and tail were washed, braided and re-braided. Feet were filed and sandpapered; fetlocks thinned, trimmed, and brushed. Finally she was singed. Have you ever heard of a horse being singed? Neither had I. I had grown up with the established fact that horses are tremendously and even fatally effected by fire. Countless stories I had heard of frenzied animals dashing back into burning stables and of others which threw their unfortunate riders and ran wildly away at the sight of a nearby bonfire or a mere glimpse of distant smoke. I approached the singeing process with apprehension and a reassuring stable boss at my elbow. He showed me how to light a slim wax taper and with a brush always ready to wipe away any dangerous blaze, proceeded to burn off the long unsightly hairs on her abdomen. Of all places to begin! It was fearful enough for me to see the crackling flame spread along her belly and smell the acrid odor of burning hair, but Dorcas minded not at all.

I took the taper and experimented timidly on her neck and chin whiskers. It really was not dangerous. The patch of flame died of it.

(Continued on Page 71)



'12

Thomas E. Milliman recently completed his twentieth year in cooperative work. He is at present Vice President of Cooperative G. L. F. Mills, Inc. For four years, beginning January 1, 1915 he was County Agricultural Agent of Orange County, New York. He was later Assistant County Agent Leader in Ithaca under H. E. Babcock, his present boss in G. L. F. For the next six years he was in charge of the field work for the Dairymen's League, which included the campaign for fifty thousand milk producers' contracts upon which the present League organization functions, the creation of 600 Locals, the development of a hired field personnel, and the handling of milk hauling in the country. In 1925, he left the League, and took the managership of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Association in Rochester. In 1927, Mr. Milliman accepted an offer of Mr. Babcock to go with the G. L. F. in charge of insecticides, lime, paints, and farm supplies. After the death of the fertilizer man L. J. Steele '15, Mr. Milliman succeeded him and since that time has had the responsibility for purchasing, manufacturing, servicing, and also much of the sales policy on G. L. F. fertilizers, lime and insecticides. Even with the corporation's gigantic feed operations, the G. L. F. now operates four fertilizer plants. Mr. Milliman's experience on his own farm has given him an increasing understanding of farmers and what they are up against.

'15

Mrs. Mabel Flumerfelt Rogers was here for Farm and Home Week and stayed with her daughter Helen who is a freshman in home economics. Mrs. Rogers' address is 2940 Brandywine St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

'21

Mrs. Helen De Pue Schade sent word of the death of her nine year old daughter, Barbara Jean Schade. Her death was due to poisoning in the blood stream.

'23

A daughter, Margaret Chilton, was born February 6 to Florence Foster Durkee '23 and Albert Durkee of Homer, New York. They now have five children, three boys and two girls.

ENTOMOLOGY PROFESSOR MEETS CORNELL CO-ED

A co-ed, meal check in hand, is leaving the home economics cafeteria on a Wednesday noon. She passes a group of entomology professors seated at a table. She knows them; she speaks to them; they speak to her. She continues to leave. They continue to eat.

Suddenly her lunch check falls from the girl's hand. It comes to rest on the knee of one of the professors. He is busy eating. He does not see or feel the fallen check. The others are busy eating.

The girl stands. She becomes flushed. Should she bend under the table and grope for that slip of paper?

No. She summons courage. "Pardon me, sir, my slip is on your knee."

The Professor stops eating. He becomes red. He looks at the girl. He becomes redder. He finally looks at his knee. His relief is obvious when he sees the meal check. He rises and gives it to the girl. Suffused by a pale pink mist, she thanks him and leaves the room.

Virginia Yoder '35

'24

David S. Cook is now Associate Manager of The Collins Management Services, Rochester, New York. He has been with this organization since he was on the staff of Bristow Adams in 1926. Cook was editor of the COUNTRYMAN in his senior year.

'25

W. W. "Bill" Porter, Momence, Illinois, was afflicted this fall with a paralysis which at Christmas time still had a firm hold on one arm. It will be necessary for one arm to be

in a cast for a year. "Bill" has a grain elevator and feed business at Momence.

'26

Averine Parsons is acting home demonstration agent in Ulster County. Her address is 22 Pearl Street, Keyston, New York.

C. R. Taylor is connected with The Dairy Supply and Equipment Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. and recently has been in charge of their Harrisburg territory.

'27

Mrs. John Hedberg, formerly Ruth Crosby, is now in Palo Alto, California. Her husband is with the Bureau of Reclamation in Denver, Colorado, but is now on leave in California.

Miss Mary M. Leaming is employed with the New Jersey Home Economics Extension Service and this Fall was elected President of the Gloucester County Branch of the American Association of University Women.

On January 16, Miss Sally Claire Zautner put in an appearance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. "Bob" Zautner. The little lady tipped the scales at eight and a half pounds. Bob is with the advertising and information department of the New York Telephone Company and lives in New Scotland.

'29

"Ed" Ronk, of Purdue, received his doctor's degree at Cornell this past fall. He is now working with the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives. Since leaving here "Ed" has married Miss Gertrude Godfrey, '29 formerly secretary to Dr. V. B. Hart (Cornell), who went to Springfield with Dr. Hart when he became head of the Production Credit Corporation. They are living in Springfield, Mass.

'30

Howard Beers received his Ph. D. degree in Rural Social Organization

and left Ithaca, January 31, to accept a position as Assistant Professor of Rural Sociology at the Washington State Agricultural College, Pullman, Washington. During the first term, Mr. Beers was Instructor in Sociology at Cornell.

'32

Wedding bells were rung April 9 over in Forest Home when D. A. "Don" Russell and Isabel "Izzy" Guthrie '33 start down the long trail. Izzy is now teaching in the nursery school at Ludlowville, while Don is with the Production Credit Administration in Washington. Alpha Phi claimed the bride-to-be during her undergraduate days. Don lived at Alpha Zeta. They have chosen E. R. "Eddie" Keil '34 as best man.

Richard "Dick" Pringle has left the G. L. F. store at North Collins to become assistant county agent in Cattaraugus county. His headquarters are at Little Valley. Dick served both as advertising and business manager for the COUNTRY-MAN.

'33

William P. "Bill" Hicks and E. R. "Eddie" Keil '34 spent a little over three weeks testing the weather down in Florida recently. Bill decided he needed a vacation, reputedly the first since graduation. Eddie went south to check up on the young ladies with whom he worked at Valcour last summer. He reported during Farm and Home Week that Florida was all right but he guessed he was satisfied with New York.

Leland A. "Gus" Sheldon was elected first president of the New York State Bull Association at the first annual meeting held in Ithaca during Farm and Home Week. Gus represents the Guernsey breeders in particular. The new association is designed to give the member breeders the benefits of corporate action. They are planning group insurance to

eliminate all liability that may arise to the members through cooperative ownership of bulls. A pamphlet is to be published giving the members benefit of cooperative advertising, giving the pedigree of all bulls by breeds, and using a new departure, writing them in a form that will indicate transmitting ability of the bull rather than the old standardized sales-order pedigree.

Gus has been in partnership with his father and brother at Lynworth Farm, Fulton, since graduation. He has a first class Guernsey herd, a city retail milk route, and a home that any Cornellian could be mighty proud of.

We never thought, Gus, that your bull session activities in college would lead to the position you now hold.

George Pringle was appointed rehabilitation agent in Allegany county, March 2. He received notice in the morning and pulled out for Belmont the same afternoon. Like his brother Dick, George was also business manager of the COUNTRY-MAN. For the past few months he was employed by the state land planning board.

'34

G. V. "Mac" McGregor took the big step with Miss Margaret Murphy last November. They are living on the McGregor poultry ranch at Maine. "Les" Rawlins came all the way from Canton, where he is teaching at the state agricultural school, to help them perform the ceremony.

Bob Williams is with the Burpee Seed Company at Doylestown, Penn.

Velma Washburn is teaching vocational homemaking in the Central School at Mannsville, New York.

Elsie Hanford is now Mrs. Donald C. Perry of Shortsville, New York. She is also doing substitute teaching at the high school.

CORNELL FLORICULTURIST DIES FOLLOWING ILLNESS

Miss Lua A. Minns, assistant professor of floriculture, nationally known authority on garden flowers, died at her home in Lodi, Ohio, on Thursday, February 21, 1935, after an illness of five months.

Professor Edward A. White, head of the department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture, represented the college at the funeral, which was held at Lodi, February 23.

Miss Minns had been connected with the floriculture department since the fall of 1912, first as an assistant, then as an instructor, and later as an assistant professor. She received her bachelor of science degree in 1914, and her master's degree in 1918.

Her hearty cooperation in all worthwhile projects could be depended upon. She was always ready to sacrifice herself for the best interests of the department.

Professor Emeritus Liberty Hyde Bailey said that Miss Minns was a devoted teacher of gardening, with a wide and accurate knowledge of the kinds of cultivated plants. She made a steadfast contribution to the college of agriculture in an important part of its development, and attracted students whose confidences she held effectively.

Students who have taken courses declared that she was an enthusiastic teacher, and enjoyed working with plants as much as teaching about them.

G. Lawrence Hunt is now head shepherd at Cornell Dairy barns.

Marcella E. Hauser and William F. Schmidt '36 were married November 28 in Sage Chapel, Ithaca, New York. They are living at 304 Mitchell Street, Ithaca, New York.

'35

Warren C. "Gramp" Huff, a February graduate, has about the longest title of any one we've heard from. He is agricultural aid in extension, United States soil erosion service, department of interior. His headquarters are in Bath. He spends most of his time at Cohocton—for work, and at Balch Hall—for something else.

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Chickens in the Clouds

Marie Widmer

CHICKENS fortunately have an aptitude to thrive in various lands and climes, but to raise poultry next door to one of Switzerland's most formidable glaciers sounds rather a fantastic proposition. However, the relatively young enterprise at Eiger Glacier is succeeding so well, that Mr. G. Anderegg, in charge of the same, recently gave a detailed report on the subject to the Swiss Poultry Raising Association.

In the first instance it may interest readers who are unfamiliar with the territory to know that Eiger Glacier (or Eiger-gletscher in German) is a station of the Jungfrau railway in the Bernese Oberland. It is accessible from Interlaken by electric mountain railways either via Lauterbrunnen or Grindelwald, the former noted for its Staubbach Falls, the latter for its glaciers. At Scheidegg, 6,770 feet above sea level, the Jungfrau trains start on their spectacular trip to Jungfraujoch, 11,340 feet up, where within the very sanctuary of the Alps travellers find a hotel discreetly built next to a mountain-side, also a little farther on, the High Alpine Scientific Institute Jungfraujoch, an abode of scientists from all over the world. Sightseers and skiers enliven this heaven-aspiring realm in summer as well as in winter and teams of beautiful Polar dogs, originally imported from the Far North, and now successfully bred at Eiger Glacier, are pressed into service for pulling sleds.

Eiger Glacier, 7,620 feet above the sea, is reached in 15 minutes from Scheidegg, on the only open-air section of the Jungfrau railway, the remaining four and one half miles being tunneled through the Eiger and Monch. Two stations at Eigerwand, altitude 9,410 feet, and at Eismeer, 10,370 feet, feature huge

apertures cut into the rock, thus revealing vistas of scenic grandeur from different angles. Eiger-gletscher, in closest vicinity of the mighty cataract of ice whose name it bears, is the permanent all-year abode of the direction and personnel of the Jungfrau railway which was built from 1896-1912. The settlement is equipped with all modern improvements and is, like the stations and buildings higher up, operated entirely by electricity.

On account of the rather severe climate no attempt was made to keep chickens until 1927. In that year, however, under the supervision of Mr. Anderegg, the Jungfrau railway had quarters for chickens built on the ground floor of a stone building already existing. As winters are long and severe in this altitude special attention was paid to the establishment of a perfect system of ventilation, free from any drafts. Heat was not provided and the artificial lighting was not necessary on account of the good-sized windows which had been set far back into the wall.

There is no scarcity of strong, ultra violet rays in this sunny altitude, and the proximity of the shining Eiger Glacier contributes in addition a powerful light. Mr. Anderegg soon discovered that the chickens preferred to withdraw into their inside quarters in the middle of the day, thus avoiding the glaring light. Yet, no actual snow blindness has ever occurred among the birds. The chickens are forced to spend the entire winter, as well as nights and parts of warmer days in their room which measures 148 square feet and is covered with straw. The space thus allotted per chicken is five times larger than that usually provided. In a corner of these quarters is a

coop for sleeping built of wood, equipped with a drop door against the cold and up-to-date sanitary devices.

Mr. Anderegg, formerly a poultry raiser in the lowlands, decided that Rhode Island hens would be most suitable for Eiger-gletscher. He brought 20 three months old chicks and the many doubting Thomases who thought that chickens would never thrive in that altitude were presently amazed to learn that the flock which has always been kept to that size actually started laying eggs. Mr. Anderegg has been keeping a record of the results of his glacier poultry farm and the following figures show that with proper care chickens will lay eggs in a very unusual environment. In January of this year the 20 hens yielded a total of 380 eggs; in February 383, in March 459, in April 484, in May 471, in June 403, in July 339 and in August 286.

The chicken's feed is, of course, adapted to the strenuous climate. The grain mixture is composed of 35% Indian corn, 25% wheat, 25% oats and 15% barley. Of this each chicken receives 50-55 grammes per day. (1 gramme: 1/28 oz.) Occasionally Mr. Anderegg gives the birds a little hemp seed, which enhances the lustre of their plumage. In the general feeder which is always available to the chickens there is a dry mash consisting of 20% Indian corn flour, 20% bran, 15% oatmeal, 10% barley flour, 10% ground bones, 10% beef scrap, 9.5% ground clover, 5% powdered cod, and 0.5% cooking salt. Small chalk grit and finely ground charcoal and drinking water are also always on hand. For green feed the chickens receive small quantities of fresh vegetable scraps and in winter turnips.

"Education of a Princess"

(Continued from page 68)

self or was immediately smothered by a watchful brush. Under this treatment her topography improved greatly. A leaner and surprisingly qualified head emerged from its erstwhile hairy cloud. Her bone became appreciably finer and a disfiguring infantile pot-belly effect disappeared along with an inch or two of hair. Thus there are tricks in every trade.

Show day arrived. Dorcas was

ready at two. She emanated cleanliness from every hair. Mane and tail were gorgeous in yellow and purple braids helped out with orange and green paper flowers. The white patch on her dusky face was gleaming. Her hoofs, too, were shining with a greasy mixture of lampblack and oil. Even to the bow in her hair and the shiny newness of her feet, she looked like a small girl ready for the party. She lacked only a birth-day present.

We entered the ring. I posed her carefully and held my breath. She must have held hers too for she

stood quite still. At a word she moved composedly before the judge. We were off at the walk. Step, step, step. She was moving beautifully. And up again at the trot. A tense moment as she broke. Then we were away in perfect time. Straight ahead for forty feet! Back we swung in full form to pull up jubilantly once more before the judge.

We won a cup and a ribbon. That evening in the damp grayness of her stall I gave her a pail of grain and stopped to enjoy her crunching. It was as happy a moment as I have known.



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FARM AND HOME WEEK TALKS ON PSYCHOLOGY

Two members of the nursery school staff addressed the Farm and Home Week audiences on different phases of psychology.

In her talk Miss Francis V. Markey, instructor of rural education, discussed some of the benefits which young people may derive from achievement and aptitude tests. She said that the tests are especially helpful in deciding whether a young person should go to college and continue his education, or whether she should consider some other form of training. Miss Markey added, however, that a young man or woman may make a low score in a given test, and yet succeed in his chosen profession because of his interest, while another person with a high score on the same test, may fail in his profession for lack of interest.

Dr. Kurt Lewin, formerly of the University of Berlin, and now acting professor of education in the nursery school, spoke on "Why children become bored." "Too much repetition kills interest," he said. "That is why children become bored when they have to repeat a task over and over again." According to Dr. Lewin, a child or grownup may actually forget a movement he has learned by repeating it too often. He recommended that parents avoid forcing a child to repeat when he becomes fatigued, and that they remember a short rest from a task, or a change of meaning, will enable a child to begin the same activity with a new interest.

FAMOUS NUTRITIONIST SPEAKS AT CORNELL

Doctor E. V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Maryland, addressed a capacity audience in Bailey Auditorium on Tuesday, February 12, during Farm and Home Week, on the subject, "Newer knowledge of nutrition with special reference to milk."

Doctor McCollum first set forth an outline of the food constituents of the human diet, telling about the various nutrients, minerals, and vitamins necessary for health, growth, and the maintenance of proper strength and vigor.

Next he described the diet of the ordinary inhabitant of the United States. He pointed out that he consumes far too much carbohydrate foods because of his refined flour and cereals. He also consumes excess amounts of protein.

He pointed out the defects resulting from such a diet because of the lack of calcium, other minerals, and vitamins A and D. Then he told how to supplement the diet to provide the deficient materials. He said that one quart of milk, one serving of leafy vegetable, two salads, and only one serving of meat should be eaten daily per person. In conclusion, he stated that one should "eat what he wants, after eating what he should."

MORTAR BOARD ELECTIONS

Maida Hooks
Marjorie S. Kane
Catherine H. Stainken
Gladys L. Winters
Frank R. Zingerle
Home-Ec students of class of '36 recently elected to the senior honorary society.

KNOW DIETARY NEEDS TO FIT FOOD BUDGET

Lorna Barber, of the foods and nutrition staff, stresses that the homemaker using a low cost food budget should know the dietary needs of each member of the family and the health value of the various foods.

Proper food is one of the essentials to keep the body in good running condition and can not be omitted for any length of time without a harmful effect.

The amount of milk can not be cut; no food substitute can replace eggs in the diet; less expensive cuts of meat may substitute the more expensive ones, and cheese and beans may replace meats; butter and cod liver or halibut oils must stay in the diet but inexpensive oils and fats, such as compounds and vegetable oils may be used; low cost vegetables and fruit such as cabbage, carrots, onions, canned tomatoes, apples, prunes and small oranges supply the same food value as the more expensive ones such as celery, brussels sprouts, grapefruit, grapes and large oranges. Expensive baked goods should be omitted and some saving is found in cooked cereal as compared with prepared cereal.

LET THE BUYER BEWARE IN PURCHASING FOOD

Professor Day Monroe advises the purchaser of food to get a cost-weight table from the college to compare prices per pound of food.

Also, in buying food read the fine print on the label which is usually more accurate than the large print.

Other aids for purchasing are the comparison of liquid measures for example sixteen fluid ounces equal one pint and eight drams equal one fluid ounce. A list of the grades for canned goods may be secured from the United States Department of Agriculture at a minimum cost.

ATTENDANCE RECORDS BROKEN FARM WEEK

At the twenty-eighth annual farm and home week, February 11-16, 8,006 visitors registered in Roberts hall. This exceeded last year's total by nearly a thousand. Registration during recent years was as follows: 1932, 5,310; 1933, 5,470; 1934, 7,167.

RADIO WEDNESDAYS AT ONE

GOLD AND PRICES

By George F. Warren, Professor of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, and Frank A. Pearson, Professor of Prices and Statistics; both at Cornell University. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1935. 6 by 9; 475 pages; \$5.00.

This latest book by President Roosevelt's advisers on the value of the "commodity dollar" is a revised and expanded edition of their earlier book "Prices," which attracted so much attention during the preliminary experimental days of the New Deal. Much of the material is taken from the earlier publication, but so many new chapters have been added, and such extensive revisions have been made, that this latest offering is practically a new book.

The book is well worth reading, for it presents in clear detail the facts all students on monetary affairs should know, regardless of what conclusion is drawn as to the use of those facts. It is profusely illustrated by charts and statistical tables giving graphic pictures of the effect of changes in prices and purchasing power, with special attention given to the commodity situation and the position of the agricultural element of our population. The contents develop from an explanation of the theory of gold and its relation to prices, to a discussion of panics, inflation and deflation, wages, taxes, real estate, stocks and bonds, and many other vitally important matters—economic phenomena which affect critically the modern situation.

Declaring that prosperity is the result of neither high nor low prices, but that it is the result of the balance in the price structure, the authors present a most readable argument.

TROPICAL FUNGUS NAMED FOR PROFESSOR WHETZEL

A volume which has just been published by the University of Puerto Rico describes a new genus in the plant world, *Whetzelia venezuelensis*, named for Professor H. H. Whetzel '04, of the department of plant pathology. The book is by Chancellor C. E. Chardon and Professor R. A. Toro of the University of Puerto Rico and is a report on four expeditions in Venezuela.

As a result of these expeditions, 1675 specimens were added to the herbarium of the department of plant pathology at Cornell, which has one of the largest collections of tropical fungi in the world.

Among the Cornell men who have contributed to the preparation of this flora are Professor W. C. Muenscher '21 Ph. D., of the botany department, Professor Charles Chupp '16 Ph. D., of the plant pathology department, and Professor Whetzel.

This volume is a monument to the scientific enthusiasm and inveterate industry of Chancellor Chardon, who took his degree from Cornell in June 1925, and to Professor Toro, who was a student here in 1924-25.

Woodlot and Lumber Code

Professor A. B. Recknagel

When, in August 1933, President Roosevelt approved the lumber code, he, personally, insisted on the inclusion therein of Article X which, in substance, obligates the industry to undertake, in cooperation with public and other agencies such practical measures as may be necessary to accomplish the declared purposes of conservation and the sustained production of forest resources. The same Article X provided for the working out of practical measures by the industry and of a program of action by the public through a joint conference to be called by the Secretary of Agriculture.

These conferences were duly held in October of 1933 and January of 1934 and from them resulted the so-called "Conservation Code" (Schedule "C") which is, in effect, a tremendous step toward the establishment of effective mechanism necessary to carrying out a successful program of conservation and sustained production in one of the nation's most important natural resources.

Under the provisions of the conservation code, approved by President Roosevelt on March 23, 1934, the various regional divisions prepared rules of forest practice to become effective June 1, 1934.

Now you will ask, what part has the woodlot in all this? In the first place, it should be realized that of the approximately 396,239,000 acres of privately owned timberland in the United States nearly one-third (126,723,000 acres) is in farm woodlots. These farm woodlots play a particularly important part in the northeast, the southeast and the central states as sources of raw material for the forest industries.

The position of the farm woodlot with respect to the lumber code and specifically to Article X of the code, has never been clearly defined. The prime difficulty is that this is a **manufacturer's** code. Furthermore, the National Industrial Recovery Act itself, in the so-called "Huey Long Amendment", contains ambiguous language, reading as follows:

"Nothing in this Act, and no regulation thereunder, shall prevent an individual from pursuing the vocation of manual labor and selling or trading the products thereof; nor shall anything in this Act, or regulation thereunder prevent anyone from marketing or trading the produce of his farm." (Section 5, a)

This raised the question: if (as seems logical) the woodlot is part of the farm, then is the produce of the woodlot exempt from code?

To deal with this knotty problem, the Article X conferences in October, 1933 and January, 1934 constituted Committee V on farm woodlands.

The report of this committee was as follows:

1. That to conserve our timber resources, all forest lands in private ownership, both large and small, including farm woodlands shall be subject to the conservation measures under Article X of the lumber code.

2. That any conservation regulations under Article X shall apply only to operations where the products therefrom are offered for sale and/or used in the manufacture of commodities for sale.

3. That the farm woodland owners shall be represented on the forest practice committee of the lumber code authority; also on the several divisional forest practice committees in proportion to the importance of the farm timber holdings in the several divisions.

4. That for the purpose of administering the provisions set up under Article X of the code, the lumber code authority, under its various divisional agencies, shall organize local forest practice boards. These boards shall prepare rules for forest protection practices and timber cutting requirements applicable to conditions of their respective regions, which shall not be less than the minimum requirements to be set up by the divisional agency, and subject to the approval of the said divisional agency.

5. That in the personnel of the local forest practice boards the farm woodland owners and other small timber owners shall be given representation in proportion to the importance of their timber holdings in the respective regions with representation of the state forest service and of the state agricultural extension service as technical advisers.

6. That the local forest practice boards shall make provisions applicable to the conditions of their respective regions to assist the industry and timber owners in putting into operation the protection and cutting practices provided under Article X.

7. That the representatives of farm woodland owners as members of the forest practice committees and boards as specified in sections three (3) and five (5) of this report shall be selected from recommendations submitted by farm organizations.

8. That an amendment be added under Article III (c) of the code providing: that the lumber code authority may declare it an unfair practice for code industries to buy timber products cut from privately owned lands unless accompanied by a certificate indicating that these products have been cut in compliance with provisions and regulations under Article X.

9. That any action necessary to make these recommendations effective shall be taken by the lumber code authority.

In February 1934 President Roosevelt proposed an amendment to the lumber code whereby mine timbers, pulpwood, acid wood, cooperage and fuel wood would be brought under the lumber code. At the hearing thereon in Washington on March 12, 1934 the following important statement was made by Mr. Chester Gray of the American Farm Bureau Federation:

"The President's amendment to Article II, section (a) of the code of fair competition for the lumber and timber products industries is intended to bring the timber products enumerated in the amendment under the jurisdiction of the lumber code. This would likewise subject the producers of these products to all code provisions. This means that farm woodland owners cutting timber products for sale would have to comply with the hour, wage, fee and conservation provisions of the code in addition to others of lesser importance. As to enforcement, it may be added that representatives of farmers and farm organizations believe that Article X of the code, embracing forest conservation, can be satisfactorily enforced if administered according to the plan as outlined in the report of the Committee on Farm Woodlands of the recent lumber code conservation conference.

"It is reasonable to assume it is not the view of the lumber code to undertake such a tremendous responsibility and to assume jurisdiction over this vast acreage of small timber tracts to the extent indicated by a strict interpretation of the proposed amendment.

"These practical aspects of the problem involved in applying hour, wage and fee provisions to the farm woodland owner are important and there is an answer to them. The farmer's objection to the amendment can be satisfactorily met by modifying the application of the provisions to farm woodland operations. There is submitted the following proposal as an amendment to the President's amendment now under discussion:

"The hour, wage, and fee provisions of this code shall not apply to any person, engaged in the logging from his own woodland of timber products for sale, who does not employ more than two men for such work and whose principal occupation is other than the handling of lumber and timber products."

Mr. Fred Brenckman of the National Grange, at the same hearing, concurred in the amendment. Indeed, it met with no great opposition, then or since. Nevertheless, it has lain dormant for nearly a year and today the chances for the aforesaid "President's Amendment" to the lumber code, bringing all forest products under its provisions, are very slim indeed.

Yet the need for action, to conserve and protect the farm woodlot, is as great as ever. If the N. R. A. fails to act, the exploitation of the farm woodlot will go on unchecked. Perhaps the N. R. A. will be revived. If it is, the President's Amendment should be pressed for adoption. If the N. R. A. is abolished or continues to function ineffectually, then we must seek for new machinery to handle the woodlot situation satisfactorily.

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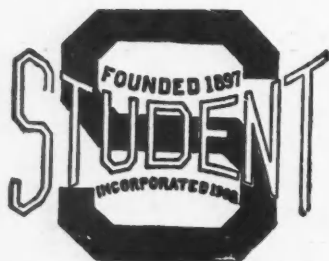
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